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THE CHIRONIAN.

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A SMALL Medical Student in a Big Medical College.—We have received from a medical student who has been attending a large medical college in this city, by no means meagerly endowed, a graphic description of his experiences in trying to get a medical education. The classes are enormous, the amphitheatre crowded, and the one that gets in first gets the best seat, consequently, there is a tremendous rush at the time of the lectures. Our correspondent, being a somewhat minute man, has been able generally only to get a back seat, and that, in a more or less bruised condition. He states that he put his name down for a subject for dissection. He waited three months and his turn did not come, so he had to take out dissecting tickets in a homœopathic college not so well patronized. As for personal contact with the professors, he had had but one experience. Suffering from some gastric trouble, he made a call upon a member of the Faculty, who received him courteously, prescribed some salts, and charged him $5.00.—*Medical Record.*

We would refer this student to the statement of the work during the term in "a homœopathic medical college not so well patronized" found on another page of this Journal. We say without fear of contradiction from any one who knows, that no medical college in the country affords better facilities for the thorough and efficient education of the medical student than the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital.

There is no fear of favor, nor does physical endurance tell against brains. You cannot do better than transfer your allegiance from where you are, to a sphere where you will not only be better treated, but where your ability will place you where you belong.

As to contact with the professors, we can only state from the personal experience of members of the present Senior Class—and that is, that a medical student here is placed on the same footing as a medical graduate as far as professional treatment is concerned. The pleasantest memories that a medical student who has been sick during the college term can carry away with him is the manner in which members of the college Faculty, men who have immense practice to attend to, have treated them while alone without relatives or friends to see them. It has established a bond of grateful union between professor and student that will always remain strong and mutual.

The College Year, 1887-88.

AGAIN a prosperous College year has come to a close. As will be seen by the subjoined table, 899 Lectures were delivered and Clinics held, and 128 Lessons of two hours each were given in Laboratory work for urinary analysis and microscopical studies. Sixty-one

obstetrical cases have been attended by members of the graduating class, under the efficient supervision of Dr. Beyea, assistant to the chair of Obstetrics. Numerous cases were also attended by graduates which did not come from the Dispensary, but were obtained in private practice. The Out-door Children's Clinic, where two graduates are assigned to each case, reports to have treated ninety-four cases and three deaths have occurred. Thirty-five Surgical Operations of considerable importance were witnessed by sections of the Senior class at the *Laura Franklin*, *Hahnemann Hospital* and the *Helmuth House*, performed by Professors McDonald, Helmuth, Wilcox and Dr. Fulton. At these operations Students are required to assist the operator, and thus get a better knowledge, and can make closer observation than in a crowded amphitheatre.

Of the forty hours occupied in demonstrations in Surgery, about fifteen were spent in the practice of bandaging, explanation of the use of instruments, dressing of wounds and all minor details of surgery. When the colder weather set in operations upon the cadaver were features of the hour. Twenty-five subjects were used by the students to perfect themselves in the use of the amputating knife and the saw. Professor Wilcox performed the different operations before the class several times, and when sufficiently understood by the Students, they themselves had to perform all the operations before their fellows. Each student had to perform amputations from the toe to the hip, or the finger to the shoulder a number of times, and rumor says this year's graduating class stands high as regards the work in demonstrative surgery.

The evening Clinics of Professor Dowling were as usual well attended. Sections of fourteen met in the Dispensary to make themselves familiar with the different sounds so essential in Physical Diagnosis. Students had to outline upon the healthy as well as upon the sick person, the area of cardiac dullness, find blindfolded the position of the liver by percussion, listen to mitral insufficiency or regurgitation, or the mucous rales in a catarrhal condition of the lungs, as the case might be, and other necessary and practical points appertaining to the study of this branch of medical science. By these means only can the student familiarize himself and get thorough instruction as regards Physical Diagnosis.

The surgical and genito-urinary Clinics held in the Amphitheatre of the College were as usual attended by *all* Students of our College, although Juniors are not required to be present. Material was superabundant and usually many patients were returned to the Dispensary on account of lack of time, only the most interesting cases being brought before the class. Thanks are due to Drs. Cornell, Beyea, Graves Hunt, for the faithful performance of their duty in procuring so many good cases.

The Clinic in gynæcology was again one of the main features of the College year, one or two students had to assist Drs. R. E. McDonald or C. S. Macy in making digital examinations, diagnose for themselves the position of the uterus or discover the lesion which caused the many ailments the weaker sex is subjected to. As many as sixteen examinations were made in one day, depending upon the state of the weather, as regards attendance of patients, but never less than three or four.

Professors Allen and Smith's Clinics were always abundantly supplied with patients seeking medical advice. The Dispensary of our College where nine thousand patients are treated annually, supplies the clinics with material such as needed for the demonstrations of the different branches taught by and lectured upon by our Professors.

Professor Norton, in his clinics on Ophthalmology always has on hand a number of rare as well as the most common cases of eye diseases, from the new-born infant suffering from ophthalmia neonatorum, to the old man afflicted with cataracts. Drs. Houghton and Beebe assign students to attend their clinics at the Ophthalmic Hospital, to make each individual graduate proficient in the use of the Laryngoscope and Otoscope, the mode of treating the numerous diseases of the ear and throat, and prescribing the remedies which are indicated in each individual case.

Anatomy, this most important study of the Junior course, has been again taught not alone by lectures, but by dissecting, demonstrations of the viscera, and the numerous quizzes conducted by Professors Doughty and Blackman. About fifty cadavers were used in this branch alone, and a student cannot help but pass a good examination on anatomy. Eighty-nine lectures were delivered in this course, Professor Doughty lecturing upon the arteries, veins, nerves and viscera, and Professor Blackman upon the muscles and bones.

Physiology is credited with eighty-three lectures, diversified with vivisections upon dogs, frogs and pigeons. Urinary analysis and microscopical work should not be forgotten. One hundred and twenty-eight lessons of two hours duration were given by Professors Porter, White and Lawrence. All in all, we must say, and say it with the utmost confidence, that the professors and their assistants have given us a series of lectures and clinics unsurpassed by any other similar institution in this country. Each individual student is looked after, and each man's work is examined by the professors, credit given when due, or if done negligently, to be done over again. The classes being small, comprising between fifty and sixty in each of the three classes, the teachers have better opportunity to judge each man, help him if necessary in his studies, or explain to him points which are hard to understand.

We append a list of lectures delivered and clinics held at this College during the session 1887–88:

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The Prophylaxis of Diphtheria.

A. WORRELL PALMER, M.D.

Concluded from page 143.

LASTLY, Dr. McNeil, in his monograph on diphtheria, treats this subject in a true Hahnemannian spirit, as below. After quoting Hippocrates' aphorism, that "Very nearly related to the doctrines of antidotes, and to be judged by the same laws, are prophylactics."....He says: "In an epidemic of diphtheria or any other disease, it is therefore incumbent on us to discover the remedy corresponding to the genus epidemicus, not only thereby to cure the sick but to protect the healthy."

The foregoing include all extracts obtainable except those treating of apic. m., of which we wish now to speak more particularly.

My attention was first practically attracted to this drug, in 1885, by a German patient of mine, although I had previously seen a casual mention of the prophylactive properties of apis. m. in some journal.

The father of the patient was well-informed in medicine for a non-professional. One child had died under allopathic treatment before I was summoned to treat the second case, and he was exceedingly anxious lest the other girl of four years, and his wife, who was at the time pregnant, might catch the disease. (The wife had had diphtheria in Germany during a previous

pregnancy.) So, he repeatedly interrogated me if there was not some prophylacticum, to which I answered, there were no adequate ones beside the general hygienic and disinfectant precautions which were being carried out. Because, when I had previously noticed the paragraph concerning the prophylactic properties of apic., I had questioned three or four M.D.'s concerning it; they treated the idea derisively. Then the father told me in Germany the homœopathic physicians gave the third potency of a drug he thought prepared from the bumble bee. This immediately reminded me of apis. m. (poison of the honey bee), and I determined to give it, if for nothing else than the psychological effect upon him.

Then, upon studying it up, I found that the symptoms of the drug corresponded quite nearly to those of the general cases of diphtheria. And this was upheld by the facts and extracts below:

Dr. T. F. Allen may be quoted as saying: "That fully 60 per cent., probably 75 per cent., of diphtheritic cases, in the first stage, present symptoms requiring apis."

Neuschäfer says, in the Allg. h. Ztg., 78, 103: "During a malignant, very infectious epidemic, apis. m., 3c., was sufficient in most cases."..... Also "apis. m., in connection with a gargle or inhalation (alcohol), operated as a prophylacticum."

Jahr speaks of apis. m., in his "Forty Years' Practice," under the paragraph of "Diphtheritic Angina," thus: "I formerly gave, with excellent success, bell., bry., baryta. and ars., sometimes phos.; but, since I have become acquainted with apis. m., I prefer this remedy to any other, and accomplish my purpose with it better than with any other medicine."

In Dr. McNeil's monograph, under "therapeutics," he writes thus, concerning apis: "It is strange that this remedy should have been so often overlooked in this disease. Its chief points of action are like those of the disease, in the throat, the urinary organs and the skin; and both are characterized by depression and torpor, while the characteristics of both so often agree."

This drug has been put to the test by myself or under my supervision in the Outdoor Department of the College Dispensary (Children's division) in from thirty-five to forty families, with the result of there being duplicate cases in but three families. About 13%. Before using apis, but using the same hygienic precautions as used *after*, I noticed that in 75% of the families there was more than one case. Taking into consideration on the one hand, that the majority of these cases both before and after using apis, occurred in very limited quarters and had the most undesirable hygienic surroundings, and on the other hand, that an epidemic had occurred during my practice before using this remedy, still, I think the result very satisfactory.

Finally, in comparing the efficacy of some of the drugs mentioned in this paper with pisa—In the majority of cases where actual tests of the several drugs have been made, with one exception (that of Villers), the physicians speak of their successes in some particular epidemic. My experiments with apis extended over three years in no special epidemics.

The fact that Villers in the extract already read about merc. cy. "found the disease always the same, and that merc. hydroc. was the only remedy," the sweeping way in which he handles the subject, rather weakens my faith in his favorite merc. cy. as a prophylactic.

And Dr. Oehme in his resumé on bell. compares that drug with apis, thus: "Bell. is in its place only in the beginning of the disease when there is very severe inflammation; or in very mild cases; but it is inferior in every respect to apis, which takes here its place."

The only samples of the prophylactic properties of bromine, that I can find has been given and has not spoken very well for itself.

In closing, would say, that it seems to me our duty as physicians, in a regular or extended epidemic, as Dr. McNeil recommends, to discover if possible the epidemic remedy, not only to use as a curative agent, but in a higher potency as a prophylactive.

Additional notes and questions elicited by discussion.

Mode of adminstration : about six or eight drops of 3d. cent. dil. in half glass of water, tablespoonful four times per diem.

Since finishing this paper, a quotation has been found in Dr. Schwab's (Leipzig) *Lehrbuch Der Homöopathischen Therapic*, under the treatment of Rachenbräune, translated as follows: "This medicine (apis. m.) was also employed by a number of physicians as a prophylactic."

The writer uses, as mentioned in a former CHIRONIAN, the occurrence of hemorrhage from the mucous membrane upon the removal of the superimposed diphtheritic membrane, as the surest diagnostic symptom between this disease and tonsillitis folliculosa, where it is possible, and does not vouch for the reliability of diagnosis of cases mentioned in this paper, that were cured in three days.

If any physician, seeing this article has made any experiments in the individual prophylaxis of diphtheria, or after trying the efficacy of apis. m., the writer would esteem it a favor if they would communicate the results to him, both successful and unsuccessful.

Clinical Notes from the Helmuth House.

OPERATIONS BY PROFESSOR HELMUTH, ASSISTED BY DRS. KNIGHT AND HELMUTH, JR. EXTROPHY OF THE BLADDER.

EXTROPHY of the bladder, although rare, occurs very frequently in malformations of the urinary organs, and is proportionately found much oftener in males than in females. It is that condition in which there is an absence of the anterior wall of the bladder, and abdominal wall, making an opening which presents to view the posterior wall of the bladder. Generally with this condition there is also nonunion of the pubic bones and a lack of development of the organs beneath. Dr. Helmuth in his "Surgery," says : "In the female, the deformity is often accompanied by the absence of the clitoris, and in the male, by a fissure of the urethra, or 'linea epispadias.' In the hypogastric region, we find protruding the posterior wall of the bladder, fiery red, with here and there a rudimentary trace of the mucous coat, of a bluish color. The circumference of the organ is lost in the surrounding integument, which has the appearance of a cicatrix, and is bluish. The orifices of the ureters are found in the lower half of the organ."

The treatment is, of course, operative, and there are two methods of operating. Openings have been made in the rectum, and the ureters drawn down, or connections made, so that they empty their contents into the rectum, or else a sinus has been made through the perineum, allowing the urine to pass down and out of the bladder.

In cases where there is no bladder at all, this operation is also performed.

The other operation is a plastic one, which consists in taking skin-flaps from the surrounding abdomen and scrotum and covering in the posterior wall of the bladder. In this operation no provision is made for emptying the bladder, so that the combination of these operations gives the most satisfactory results.

Operation. The patient, a boy about three years old, had an extrophy of the bladder, an absence of the symphisis pubis, the pubic bones being separated about an inch, a condition of epi spadias, a double inguinal hernia, a rudimentary penis, and lacked an umbilicus. There was also a structure in the upper part of the bladder, which was either a portion of the glans penis or a testicle. No front wall to the abdomen, of a muscular nature, simply skin and fascia.

Only one of the ureters was visible, and it may be possible that there is only one kidney, or the ureters may have united above the orifice.

The bladder was very red, and the skin surrounding the bladder and genital organs in all directions, even extending down on the thighs, was red and excoriated from the constant dribbling of the urine.

The operation was a plastic one, making an anterior wall and abdominal wall out of skin flaps.

First, the skin above the bladder was marked out large enough to cover the entire opening of the bladder, and resembling in shape one-quarter of a Maltese cross; this was dissected down to the opening, and then turned over.

Next, a rectangular lateral flap was made on the right side, and the raw surface superimposed upon that of the first flap. While dissecting the flaps, the right superficial epigastric artery was cut, and the flaps began to assume a dark blue color in appearance, with a tendency to slough, but only remained a short time. On the left side the skin was dissected away from the opening, and a raw surface made for attachment of right lateral flap.

Two button-hole sutures were applied to keep the sides of the opening from separating, and the two flaps stitched to the side, the raw surfaces being brought closely together. The exposed abdominal surfaces, where the flaps were taken, were closed as much as possible, to have lip pins and figure of eight sutures and most recent antiseptic dressings applied.

The flaps united perfectly, with no sloughing, and the raw surface, where the flaps were dissected up, has contracted and is at present (March 24th) almost entirely covered.

VARICOCELE.—Mr. A——, 32. Married. One child. A varicose condition of all his veins. Scrotum redundant. Can walk but a short distance, obliged to wear a suspensory.

Operation February 28th. Patient shaved, scrubbed and antiseptic towels laid all about scrotum. The scrotum well stretched and Henry's clamp screwed on. A piece of scrotum in the median line removed from nearly the root of the penis to near the region of the perineum. Edges sewn by a continuous catgut suture and beneath four button sutures. Union by first intention.

March 5th. Mr. D——, 26. One testicle atrophied from injury at foot-ball several years ago. A very lax and redundant scrotum. The veins of the remaining cord numerous and large.

Operation as before except that a much larger piece of scrotum was taken off.

Ovariotomy.—Mrs. Q——, 30. A large tumor of characteristic shape and fluctuation. A history of two years' growth. Patient's general condition getting rapidly worse.

Operation, February 28th. Abdominal wall very thin and the peritoneum quickly reached, showing when cut through the glistening white sac. No adhesions. Sac emptied, pedicle ligated with Tait's knot, cauterized and replaced in abdomen. Not a drop of blood or fluid got into the cavity. Only one blood vessel tied. Time of operation thirty minutes. Amount of fluid, twenty-six pints. Recovery with no mishaps.

March 17th. Miss H——, 20. Suffered intensely for two years with severe pain in right side, centering in ovarian region. Every means had been tried to relieve but none were of any permanent value. Patient confined to bed most of time.

Operation. A small incision. On exploring with the finger the right ovary was found enlarged to size of hen's egg and cystic. Was easily seized but in the attempt to bring to the surface burst. As much of the tube as possible was left beyond the ligature and cut off with the ovary. Patient although in a desperately weak condition before the operation, reacted well and continued to gain, being free from pain.

Nephrectomy.—Mrs. P.——, 28. Patient had been suffering for a long while from a train of symptoms variously called malaria, cancer of stomach, catarrh of the bladder, etc. At times was fairly well and then would be confined to her bed for weeks, losing strength and flesh and suffering great pain. At times she had sinking spells in which for an hour and half she would be unconscious. Two years ago pus began to run freely from her bladder, and a tumor was noticed in the left iliac region, which grew smaller when the pus flowed freely and increased as the pus decreased. All the symptoms were worse as the pus stopped flowing, six (6) months ago the diagnosis of a suppurating kidney was established and as the patient grew steadily worse an operation was determined upon.

March 3d. Incision made in a line half way

between ant. sup. spine and umbilicus. The external border of the rectus came into view in precisely the line of the incision. The peritoneal cavity opened and the intestines crowded away by means of sterilized pads and retractors. The meso-colon torn through by the finger of the operator, and the enlarged kidney felt, adhered to all its surroundings. The adhesions were broken only with great difficulty; when the kidney was brought into view several cysts were seen upon its surface and the origin of the ureter was simply a dilated pouch. Two ligatures were placed about the ureter and its structure secured between them. Another ligature was placed about the artery and vein and thus the organ removed. The pedicle made by these ligations was secured with the cautery and dropped back. The whole extent of the wound was now flushed with sterilized water, a glass drainage tube inserted and the wound sewn up, first the peritoneum, then the muscles and integument. Several dalenti were found in the kidney and its dimensions were 6 x 4 x 3, being simply a shell of tissue; the patient has progressed finely.

Laceration Cervixuteri.—Mrs. B——, 26. Congenital anteflexion, one child, twenty-two months. Bilateral laceration. March 2d, operation. Emmet's method of closing the rents requiring eight sutures.

Amputation Tongue.—Mr. R——, 56. A A papillary growth existing twenty-four years and at present covering nearly all of the left half of the tongue. Lately the growth had grown rapidly and was interfering with speech and mastication. Operation March 12th. The tongue was split down the median line with scissors to its base. Pins were put through the tongue beyond the limits of the growth, to guide the wire used in cutting it off, and then an ecraseur fitted over the base and the anterior left half gradually cut off. Much hemorrhage followed both the spitting and the use of the ecraseur. On the fifth day there were three or four secondary hemorrhages controlled by pressure and styptics. No other bad symptoms.

Amputation Breast.—Miss D——, 32. Two months ago, discovered small lumps in her breast, and soon after a large growth occupying nearly half of the gland. Tumor was of a somewhat gelatinous feeling and growing rapidly. There was no retraction of the nipple. Operation March 18th. Entire breast removed by elliptical incisions and the flaps brought together by button sutures and superficially interrupted catgut sutures. A short drainage tube inserted into angle, dissection showed the tumor to be a grayish white color, not very hard and of a more or less foliated structure. An adeno-fibroma.

Operation for the Removal of Ovarian Tumors, and both Ovaries, at the Hahnemann Hospital.

BY PROFESSOR DOUGHTY.

ABDOMINAL sections and ovariotomies are now so frequently and so successfully performed, that unless they present features of special interest, they do not attract the same degree of attention that they did in the immediate past.

This case showing as it did the great tolerance of the system to these new growths, and evincing in the operation the skill of the surgeon, is worthy of mention.

The patient, Mrs. A——, married, and a multipara, had good health up to the time the growth appeared. She passed the climacteric about four years ago, and for two months preceding the cessation of the menses, she had profuse hemorrhages. From this time there was noticed a little swelling of the abdomen, somewhat to the left of the median line. This swelling continued to increase, and six months ago, by the operation of paracentesis, about eighteen quarts of a brownish fluid was drawn off. Since that time the tumor has gradually filled up. About three weeks previous to the date of this operation (March 3d.), her present physician was called to the case, and he advised an immediate operation as the only hope of prolonging life. The general condition of the patient

was much depressed, the cervical glands were enlarged, and suppurating and the urine showed one and one half per cent. of albumin, renal epithelium and casts.

For a few days immediately preceding the operation, the urine was almost suppressed, but this symptom yielded to remedies. During this time, however, the tumor rapidly increased in size. That the heart sympathized with the general depressed state of the system was shown by its irregular action.

The patient had frequent attacks of diarrhœa, and one of unusual severity a short time previous to the operation ; she was extremely emaciated, and though very weak desired the operation at once.

Before the operation, a cathartic was administered to the patient. The pulse prior to the operation was 100. Owing to the condition of the kidneys and heart, it was decided that nitrous oxide should be the anæsthetic, and this was administered by Dr. Hasbrouck, one accustomed to the task, thus relieving the surgeons from anxiety in that direction.

In the operation Professor Doughty had the able assistance of Dr. Fulton.

The primary incision, through the integument, was made in the median line, beginning about three inches below the umbilicus and extending downward about three inches.

After carefully dissecting up the fascia and the muscular and peritoneal coverings, there was exposed a large tumor attached to the left ovary. The sac of this tumor was adherent over its entire anterior surface to the abdominal wall, and a steel sound was used to break up these adhesions, as far as possible, before opening the tumor. Upon tapping the tumor, the fluid would not flow through the canula, so the patient was turned on her side, and the sac incised, giving exit to an enormous quantity of yellowish green purulent looking fluid of about the consistency of cream. When the sac was nearly empty the opening was secured by a ligature, and the process of enucleation was continued.

Some of the adhesions were extremely difficult to break up, the extent of the task being increased by the very pliable nature of the sac, an opening in which would allow the pus from the tumor to pass into the cavity of the abdomen, unless a ligature or forceps were applied. In order to reach these adhesions, it was found necessary to enlarge the opening about an inch above and below, thus making the incision about five inches long.

At length the tumor was entirely removed, the pedicle tied with silk by Tate's knot, and the operation continued.

Another tumor, smaller in size than the first, was now discovered occupying the right pelvic cavity, and extending up into that of the abdomen, and having its origin in the right ovary, and found firmly adherent to the bladder, uterus, rectum and pelvic wall. The sac having been carefully freed from the parts to which it was adherent, was opened and discharged more than a quart of a brownish liquid.

The pedicle, of moderate size, was tied in same manner as the other had been, and cauterized by Paquelin's cautery in addition. The abdominal cavity was then washed out with hot water and dried by means of sponges.

The lips of the wound were brought into opposition by silver wire sutures, the intervening spaces being secured by catgut. Iodoform was sprinkled over the wound, the dressing applied and the patient put to bed.

The time of the operation was an hour and a half, during which the patient was sustained by hypodermic injections of brandy.

The total weight of the tumors was found to be twenty-six and a half pounds. E. S. S.

Some more of our "Decline."

NEW HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—The City of Wilmington, the principal town of Delaware, having a population of nearly seventy thousand (70,000) inhabitants, has been until now without a hospital. Mrs. J. Taylor, Gause, a lady noted for her charitable works, feeling the necessity of having help nearer than Philadelphia for the many cases which have her consideration, requested Dr. Peter Cooper to visit the homœopathic physicians of Wilmington, and, if it met with their approval, form an asso-

ciation, and make them an offer of $1,200 to start a hospital. The offer was accepted, and twenty-seven ladies requested to take charge of the management of the hospital. On November 19th the first meeting was held at the house of Mrs. J. Taylor Gause, and the following officers were elected : President, Mrs. J. Taylor Gause ; vice-president, Mrs. Leonard Kittenger ; recording secretary, Mrs. George W. Stone ; treasurer, Mrs. George W. Stone ; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Clement B. Smyth. The next meeting of the lady managers was held November 26th, when a letter was read from Mrs. J. Taylor Gause offering a valuable property to the Hospital Association, *rent free*, for one year, which was most gracefully accepted by a unanimous vote. The subscription of Mrs. J. Taylor Gause, and the giving the use of the property free of rent for one year, is equivalent to a donation of three thousand dollars ($3,000), and in seven (7) days from the first meeting of the managers, property was secured, and sufficient funds collected to warrant the immediate opening of a hospital. The hospital building has been put in order and furnished, the matron, etc. secured, and the hospital is now ready for patients. The situation of the hospital is admirable. It is two squares from Delaware avenue, with a frontage on Van Buren street of 300 feet. On Shallcross avenue the frontage is 217½ feet. One hundred and seventeen and a half feet of the property fronts on Lovering avenue (on the opposite side of which is the Brandywine Park), thus having streets on three sides. The building is of brick, three stories high, crowned by an observatory. It has two large bath-rooms, and is heated by steam, and thoroughly ventilated. Medical staff : Dr. A. Negendank, chief, for one year ; Drs. S. E. Frantz, Peter Cooper, E. T. Negendank, L. W. Flinn, assistants.—*Hahnemannian Monthly.*

It would seem that, either the sudden changes of March weather or nervousness, produced by the impending examinations, tended to make more vacant chairs than was wont to be, during the earlier part of the course.

Professor Helmuth's Reception.

THE evening of the 24th of March will long be recalled with pleasure by the Class of '88, from the recollection of the reception tendered them and the College Faculty by Professor Helmuth at his residence, 299 Madison avenue. Many dreams of what we might be were occasioned by the sight of the elegant interior of the house, which spoke loudly of the resident's taste and appreciation. The Professor showed himself a thorough host by his entertainment of the Faculty and students. Curiosities of ancient medical literature caused astonishment and surprise. The original pocket medicine case of Hahnemann was handled with a carefulness almost to reverence, as was also one of an original twenty medals struck off by Hahnemann for his immediate disciples.

But though astonished and surprised when ushered into the dining-room, no medical student evinced reverence sufficient to prevent him handling and putting carefully away many of the numerous good things the Professor had provided.

We venture to state, without fear of contradiction, that if the Professor had not previously reached the heart of every student in the class, he did so then, for though somewhat a roundabout way of getting there, the abdominal method is most infallible.

We cannot speak too highly of this bringing of Faculty and student together ; there should be less reserve between them than is ordinarily seen. In few medical colleges is there so much respectful and deferential familiarity between them as we have, and we believe most heartily in fostering this feeling up to a friendship after graduation. We honor and respect them, and are always happy to be able to meet them socially so that we may know them better. It tends to dissipate false impressions received in the class-room.

Therefore, we repeat the greeting given Professor Helmuth on the anniversary of his birthday which was, THREE CHEERS FOR PROFESSOR HELMUTH, THE STUDENT'S FRIEND !

The Homœopathic Fair.

OPENING WITH MANY ATTRACTIONS AND LARGE ATTENDANCE.

TRANSFIGURED by the decorative hands of an army of lovely women on peace and charity bent, the Second Battery Armory, in Broadway, near fifty-second street, presents a strange appearance. Grim-visaged war has smoothed its wrinkled front and taken a back seat, while charity in her loveliest semblance holds the fort and wages warfare only upon the purses of her captives. The Ladies' Association Fair in aid of the Homœopathic College and Free Hospital was in possession last night, and will continue throughout the week. Land for the college and hospital, which is to be free to all, has been purchased in the Eastern Boulevard, between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets. The plans provide for a massive fireproof structure, seven stories high, and to aid in the building of this the ladies managing the fair at the Second Battery Armory will contribute the entire proceeds of their undertaking. The project found its inception in the ready wit of Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, wife of the eminent physician, over a year ago. With her are associated Mrs. Charles Abernethy, Mrs. E. C. Benedict, Miss N. W. Bruce, Mrs. Rufus P. Cowing, Mrs. Charles J. Canda, Mrs. Beekman De Puyster, Mrs. D. Dows, Mrs. Thomas Eggleston, Mrs. Roswell P. Flower, Mrs. Walter Gurnee, Mrs. John Jay, Mrs. L. R. Niles, Mrs. Thomas C. Platt, Mrs. William Rockefeller, Mrs. J. Rockefeller, Mrs. W. T. Sherman, Mrs. William H. Starbuck, Mrs. G. Westinghouse, Jr., Mrs. John Wolfe, and Mrs. Van Winkle.

Nearly every vestige of the military character of the hall has been hidden in beautiful banners, hangings, art needlework, fancifully decorated quilts, spreads, artificial flowers, Japanese umbrellas, fans, and the thousand other useful and ornamental things common to a fair of the foremost character. In a large central booth, that was almost submerged in a sea of fragrant and myriad-colored flowers, Judge R. B. Cowing, who wore the gold label of the Finance Committee, presided at the formal opening of the festival. Dr. William Helmuth, in a short address, described the purposes of the management, and Elliott F. Shepard delivered a formal speech, enlarging upon and eloquently commending the object of the fair. Cappa's Seventh Regiment Band furnished the music.

A description of the many booths, all brilliant in parti-colored objects of all the arts, useful and decorative, would be bewildering. The harlequin booth, presided over by Mrs. Helmuth and Mrs. H. J. Newton, was crowded with all manner of beautiful things in fabrics, metal, leather and crystal, from bibs to bronze statues, and from saddles to complete chamber sets. Tiffany had given a diamond star valued at $1,500, upon which shares were being sold at $5 each.—*New York Times, April* 3d.

Practical Hints.

BY DR. BONINO, ITALY.

BELLADONNA twelve relieved an aphonia appearing after diphtheria; there were burning, and feeling of choking in the throat, as accompanying symptoms.

Berberis one cured a neuralgia along the urethra and the left spermatic cord; the urine of the patient was high-colored and deposited a large amount of sediment; the patient suffered from gravel.

Bufo cinereus six, an epileptic remedy, relieved a patient suffering from uterine cancer of intolerable pains which occurred, or were aggravated, by the slightest pressure along the spinal column, without helping the main trouble.

Cadmium sulphuricum 3x cured a right-sided facial paralysis in a 10 year old boy resulting from exposure to cold, and in which Causticum was given without effect.

Carbo veg. twelve was of the greatest service in a woman aged fifty who had a herpetic varicose ulcer on the inner malleolus of the left foot. The affection was of long standing;

on examination, enormous varicose veins were found, especially in the left leg. The patient complained of constant itching and burning, and of the impossibility to stand upright without pain.

Clematis erecta six cured a herpetic ulcer, in which the itching was far more annoying than the burning. Dr. Bonino found that here clematis erecta and clematis vitalba were equally efficacious.

Cucurbita pepo three cured salivation and vomiting of food in a woman in whom the menses were absent, and who was erroneously supposed to be pregnant.

Aranea diadema: Bonino, like Grauvogl, cured violent odontalgia (upper jaw) with this remedy.

Ignatia twelve cured a weakness and empty feeling in the epigastrium so great that the patient had to take food at night. The trouble resulted from mental emotion.

Kali cyanuretum 3x helped a case of inveterate articular rheumatism without swelling, in which the pains became unbearable on leaving the bed or on motion.

Kaolin removed an obstinate bronchial catarrh with dry cough and with symptoms of suffocation as in croup.

Mercurius nitrosus cured in a striking manner staphyloma of the right eye, and, at the same time, a kerato-iritis of the left.

Cadmium: In the foregoing case, a bilateral otitis had preceded the eye-affection, and Dr. Bonino thought cadmium was also indicated as recommended years ago by Petroz.

Oxalis acidum is prescribed by Dr. Bonino in gastralgia appearing after eating, and, at the same time, with pyrosis and a cold feeling externally between the epigastrium and umbilicus.

Pulsatilla was given with success to a woman aged 55, who had been for a long time melancholic, and who now suffered from sleeplessness that always appeared at 2 o'clock in the morning. She complained of a pulsating, beating headache, proceeding from the vertex; she would break out into lamentations, despaired of her soul's salvation, and did not believe she would be restored to health. She was of an irresolute disposition, and as a girl was taciturn even to her parents. Psora must be taken into consideration here, and who knows but that pulsatilla is the cardinal remedy for melancholic conditions in women?

Verbascum three cured a left-sided prosopalgia seated in the supraorbital nerve.

Zincum metallicum cured a left-sided intercostal neuralgia, aggravated on motion and on becoming tired, and accompanied at times by palpitation of the heart—*Allg. Hom. Zeit.* Bd., 115, No. 25.—*Homœopathic Record.*

Societies.

Hahnemannian Society.

March 14, 1888.

MEETING called to order at 8 P. M. Vice-President Tuttle in the chair.

Roll call.

Minutes of previous meeting read and accepted.

Discussion of the question "Didactic Teaching vs. Recitations," by members of the society.

Music by the glee club.

A motion was made and carried to suspend the rules and elect the quiz masters by acclamation.

The quiz masters in the Senior branches were reëlected, except Mowbray being substituted for Woodruff.

For the Junior branches:

Anatomy	Wakeley.
Physiology	Sweet.
Chemistry	Mandeville.
Histology	Cummins.
Pathology	Sawyer.
Toxicology	Platt.
Medical Jurisprudence	Jacobson.
Hygiene	Clausen.

Report of treasurer read and accepted.

Report of Committee on Printing.

A motion made and carried that the Committee send fifty programmes to the Faculty, at the expense of the Society.

Report of Library Committee.

Report of Committee on Diplomas.

The society extended a vote of thanks to the Library Committee for the excellent work done by them during the past year.

A form of diploma or certificate was presented to the society and accepted.

A committee, consisting of Tuttle, Low and Iler, were authorized by vote of the society to provide a plate.

Music by glee club.

Roll call.

Adjournment. A. A. HOAG, *Secretary.*

College Notes.

LITTLE satisfaction is derived from "cribbing" on examinations, when men are put upon their honor.

THE examinations are over. What a load is taken off our minds! We have passed the ordeal of appearing before the Faculty and wily Censors. The point which appeared so far off in our Junior years is reached, but only shows a finger post, pointing to a still more distant future. We are now thrown on our own resources, what we shall be, remains for *ourselves* to determine, more than ever.

As a proof that an interest in the Library is growing outside of the College, the Committee has lately received a donation of books from Dr. E. M. Kellogg, besides a notice from Dr. R. C. Moffat that he will soon place a number of volumes on the shelves. Among the works presented by Dr. Kellogg, may be mentioned "Sir Astley Cooper on Hernia," and a large, finely illustrated work on Obstetrics, published in 1787.

The Committee take the opportunity of saying to any one who may be disposed to make any donations to the library, after the close of college, that one of their number will be on hand, more or less of the time, to receive them. The success of the library is now assured, so that money spent or books presented, are sure to go where they will do good.

PROFESSOR DOUGHTY'S lecture on "Medical Ethics" was one of the best attended of the season, and fully justified the anticipations of the students. A notice that the Professor will deliver a special lecture is always sufficient to draw the three classes together, but when on so interesting a topic as "Medical Ethics," it drew the closest attention of the class. Many obscure points were made plain and the code was laid down as the law to govern us in our deliberations. We would advise the graduates to become owners of a copy of the code, as it is their duty to be familiar with these things.

SINCE our last report the following operations were witnessed and assisted by sections of the Senior Class at the *Laura Franklin, Hahnemann Hospital* and *Helmuth House:*

LAURA FRANKLIN HOSPITAL.

Excision of knee joint.....Dr. Fulton
Cleft palate.....Professor Wilcox
Excision of hip joint.....Dr. Fulton
Excision of lower jaw.....Professor Wilcox

HAHNEMANN HOSPITAL.

Operation for external perineal urethrotomy.....Professor Doughty
Seven operations for lacerated perineum or cervix.....Professor McDonald
Operation for lacerated cervix and cystocele.....Professor McDonald

HELMUTH HOUSE.

Operation for paralysis of cheek.....Professor Helmuth
Operation for varicocele (clamp operation).....Professor Helmuth
Extrophy of bladder.....Professor Helmuth
Amputation of tongue.....Professor Helmuth

THERE are five vacancies on the staff of the Ward's Island Homœopathic Hospital in April, and three in October. Applicants may address T. M. Strong, Chief of Staff, Ward's Island, New York City. Four vacancies at the Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital, Cumberland street, Brooklyn, N. Y. A resident physician, resident surgeon, assistant resident and ambulance surgeon are wanted at this institution. For further particulars apply to R. C. Moffat, M.D., 17 Schermerhorn street, Brooklyn, N. Y. The position as resident physician to the New York Homœopathic Medical College Dispensary, will

be vacant in April. Apply to J. W. Dowling, M.D., Superintendent, 6 East Forty-third street, New York City. Two vacancies at the Children's Homœopathic Hospital, in Philadelphia, Pa., that of House Physician and assistant. Apply to President of Medical Board, 914 Broad street, Philadelphia, Pa. We hope some of our graduates will avail themselves of these opportunities.

It may be a startling statement to make, but it is a fact, that some of the pleasantest recollections of college life among a certain few in the graduating class will be their boarding-house. It is said that there is no place like home for good eating, and that is so; but next to home all of the boys who have lived there, say that for the next best place commend them to the mistress of their boarding-house, Mrs. Hougue.

Last Friday evening, on the eve of McGeary's leaving for home, "the crowd" and one or two invited guests, met for a farewell dinner. This was served in Mrs. Hougue's best style, and of itself was enough to afford inspiration for the occasion. Speeches appropriate to the time were made, and toasts were drunk to all themes that could be thought of, including "Our Sons and Daughters," which latter of course, were mostly in prospectu.

After the dinner was over, one of the guests. who says he really is n't sorry he did so, invited all hands to attend the theatre with him. So ended a pleasant occasion, and one that will always remain bright in the memories of all who were present.

Book Notices.

Salient Materia Medica and Therapeutics. C. L. Cleveland, A.M., M.D. Philadelphia: F. E. Bœricke. Bœricke & Tafel. Pp. 16c. Price, $1.25.

THIS book contains in a brief and concise form, the salient points and characteristic of almost 200 drugs. A most excellent model of compact knowledge, showing greater care than is usually seen in the preparation of these hand-books.

A Materia Medica—Containing provings and Clinical verifications of Morbific Products. Samuel Swan, M.D. Collected and arranged for publication by E. W. Berridge, M.D. Pusey & Co., 1398 Broadway, New York. Pp. 121.

THIRTY-EIGHT pages of this neatly printed book, are devoted to a proving of Sac. Lac. the rest to Lac Caninum. To say more would be a waste of time; draw your own conclusions—ours is simply a feeling of disgust.

A business letter from Robert A. Reid, M.D., Editor of the Massachusetts *Medical Journal*.

Boston, June 9, 1885.

Jerome Kidder Manufacturing Co.:

Gentlemen:—I have one of your tip batteries, which I have used for upwards of five years, and for the first time I find a repair needed.

I believe that for range, regularity, and smoothness of current, and therapeutic scope, your battery is unsurpassed, while for convenience it certainly has no equal. If I can insert the platina plate myself, please send it and I will remit promptly.

Yours very truly,
Robert A. Reid.

EXTRACT FROM MEDICAL RECORD.

HYDROGEN DIOXIDE.

September 17, 1887.

REFERRING to a paper on this subject by Dr. Bleyer, in *The Medical Record*, Mr. Thomas Latham calls attention to the difficulty of obtaining a solution of constant strength. The solution is usually put in five-pound bottles and each time that the bottle is opened an escape of gas takes place. He suggests that the manufacturers put it up in two-ounce bottles securely corked, and this could then be used to prepare a diluted solution for use in which the H_2O_2 would remain permanently dissolved. The writer further states that it is incorrect to use the term "ozonized" in connection with this solution. The oxygen evolved by its splitting up

is not in the form of ozone. Schonbein even proposed for it the name, antozone.

In regard to Mr. Thomas Latham's above assertions on dioxide of hydrogen, I will say at first that I have kept in stock the chemically pure dioxide of hydrogen, which I manufacture, always in an uncorked condition at a temperature not exceeding 65° F., in a clean place. No appreciable loss in strength is found to take place after eleven months.

Referring now to "antozone," I must say that the existence of antozone seems to be presently a mere theoretical conception.

I now submit to the medical profession the results of over twelve months of steady experimentation, in connection with dioxide of hydrogen and ozone.

The comparative results show that if "antozone" does really exist, the similitude between the chemical properties of dioxide of hydrogen and ozone is "perfect." Concerning further "antozone," I have tried many times to make the coustatation of its presence by vaporizing concentrated or diluted dioxide of hydrogen solution under a mechanical action, and I can positively affirm and prove that the said dioxide of hydrogen vapors arising thus, have the same chemical properties as "ozone," and consequently if, according to Mr. Thomas Latham's opinion, it is "antozone," I am entitled to conclude that antozone should be nothing else but "ozone."

COMPARATIVE CHEMICAL REACTIONS BETWEEN CHEMICALLY PURE PEROXIDE OF HYDROGEN SOLUTION FORMULA H_2O_2 AND OZONE.

BY CHARLES MARCHAND.

Iodide of Potassium Solution in presence of	H_2O_2 Solution	Result of reaction	Potash and Iodine.
	Ozone	Result of reaction	Potash and Iodine.
Permanganate of Potash Solution in presence of	H_2O_2 Acidulated Solution	Result of reaction	Immediate decoloration with escaping of Oxygen Gas and formation of brown.
	$Mn_2O_8K_2 + 2H_2O_2 = 2KHO + Mn_2O_4H_2 + O_6$		Oxide Manganese.
	Ozone		Same result.
Peroxide of Iron Salt solution and Fericyanide of Potassium solution mixed together in presence of	H_2O_2 Solution	Result of reaction	Ferrocyanide is transformed into ferricyanide of potassium, giving a blue coloration.
	Ozone	Result of reaction	Same result.
Tincture of Indigo in presence of	H_2O_2 Solution	Result of reaction	Decoloration.
	Ozone	Result of reaction	Decoloration.
Peroxide of Nitrogen in presence of	H_2O_2 Solution	Result of reaction	Formation of Nitric Acid.
	Ozone	Result of reaction	Same result.
Arsenious Acid in presence of	H_2O_2 Solution	Result of reaction	Formation of Arsenic Acid.
	Ozone	Result of reaction	Same result.
Alcoholic Tincture of Gaïac in presence of	H_2O_2 Solution	Result of reaction	Blue Coloration.
	Ozone	Result of reaction	Blue Coloration.
Organic substances such as Cotton, Woolen, Silk, Feathers, Hair, Bones, Ivory, etc., in presence of	H_2O_2 Alkaline Solution	Result of reaction	Oxidizing and Bleaching Action.
	Ozone		Same result but slower action.
Organic substances in a decomposing state, such as Meat, Fish, etc., mucous discharges, gangrenous ulcerations, Bactericides, etc., in presence of	H_2O_2 Solution		Immediate decomposition of H_2O_2 producing nascent oxygen (or ozone). Destruction of pus, and bactericides. Absolute disinfection locally as well as in the surrounding atmosphere.
	Ozone		Same result.
Phosphorous in presence of	H_2O_2 Solution		Formation of Phosphoric Acid.
	Ozone		Same result.
Sulphurous Acid in presence of	H_2O_2 Solution		Formation of Sulphuric Acid.
	Ozone		Same result.
Blood and Albumen in presence of	H_2O_2 Solution		Immediate Oxidation.
	Ozone		Same result.

CHARLES MARCHAND.

November 3, 1887.

NOTE.—By request of friends and physicians, we have decided not to sell any more peroxide of hydrogen in bulk, but only in bottles bearing our label.